NEAR COMING OF THE LORD.

RECENT ACTIVITY HERE OF THE CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.

The Last of Their Apostles Will seen Pass Away-A Peculiar Sect Developed from Scotch Presbyterianism and now Strongly Ritualistic-Its System of Apos-tles, Angels, Elders and Deacons-The Church an Outgrowth of the Spirit of Prophecy Early in the Century.

On the north side of Fifty-seventh street, a few hundred feet west of Columbus avenue, there is a small church of red sandstone with a touch of Byzantine style in its facade. The interior has much in common with the early Christian pasilicas. Its seating capacity does not exceed four hundred. Just inside the door, the visitor finds a benetier with holy water built into the wall. The low pulpit stands in the nave, while the chancel has many prie dieux. The seats are high-backed. Seven small incense burners are suspended in a line from the ceiling over the front part of the church, and a large glimmering lamp burns with a soft light over the simple

ith a soft light over the simple altar. That church is always open and rarely empty. Men and women enter at all hours of the day, fall on their knees in one of the pews, remain immovable for a few minutes and depart quietly. To the outsider it seems as if some kind of service meeting, begins at 6:30 o'clock in the morning, the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist is celebrated at 10 o'clock every Sunday morning, the chancel is full of priests in white and black cassocks, with surplices and stoles. The officiating priest is recognized by his chasuble of lace work. Dearous in black cassocks and white dalmatics occupy the first benches in the nave and are grouped about the church. The visitor might think at first that he is in a Roman Catholic or ritualistic Episcopalian church, until the communion is administered, when he sees one after another of the congregation, the small children Included, walk up to the chancel, kneel and receive from the priests the bread and the wine. It is difficult to connect this quiet, incense-filled church with the gigantic posters that appeared suddenly on all the signboards of this city about five weeks ago, forcing upon the curious and the indifferent alike an announcement of "the near coming of the Lord" and notices of a series of evangelistic meetings to be held every Sunday evening at six different places simul-Persons who attended some of those meetings and took pains to inquire were told that they had been arranged by the Catholic Apostolic Church and that, if they desired further nformation, they could get it at the Central Apostolic Church at 417 West Fifty seventh street, of which the Rev. Stephen R. Rintoul is the Angel. Most of the questioners were not wiser after hav-ing received that information.

Ing received that information.

The Catholic Apostolic Church, which is so little known here, and which has only a few thousand members in this country, is sixty-five years old. Its members are better known under the name of "Irvingites," in spite of all protests against that designation, and the history of the church is inseparably connected with the life and work of the great Presbyterian divine, the Rev. Edward irving. Carlyle's and Coloridge's friend, and the most eloquent preacher of his day, who was excluded from the Church of Scotland and deprived of his ministry because he believed that Christ was other men. Irving's most serious offence, however, was that he became the chief exponent of the "prophetic movement," which stirred religious England so deeply between 1825 and 1840.

A belief that the Second Advent of Christ was impending formed the basis of a majority of the more noticeable spiritual movements in England during the first decades of this century. Men told each other that the signs of the Apocalypse had been seen and that Anti Christ was gathering his hosts. Some were even positive that the great Napoleon was none other than the false Messiah. Ministers and laymen discussed the manifestations of the Holy Ghost among the early Christians and asked themselves if its voice should not be heard again in the churches. The gift of prophecy was claimed and disclaimed in heated debates, while every one seemed to be feeling that some event of overshadowing impor-tance was drawing near.

Tirose mysterious expectations found their intellectual expression in a serious of prophetic of the rich and autocratic Henry Drummond. trying was one of the most active members of the little group of believers and an industrious contributor to the Morning Watch, a quarterly periodical, which was started by Drummond and others to record and announce the more important events in the new religious movement.

MARY CAMPURLL'S PROPURSYSING. into that overcharged atmosphere fell like an igniting spark the news that a poor farmer girl, Mary Campbell, living in the village of Rosneath. on the Clyde, had been moved by the spirit, had prophesical and spoken in tongues, but only to be seized by some pining disease that wasted her body and threatened her with premature death. The next news was that the power had descended upon James and George Macdonald, two brothers who had been earning a livelihood as fishers at Port Glasgow on the other shore of the Clyde. Their sister Margaret, who had been paralyzed for years, rose from her bed to become a prophetess as soon as her brother James told her that she was cured by the grace of the Lord. A letter sent by James Macdonald to the dying Mary Campbell restored her to health and life in one day

frying was then at the beight of his fame. His congregation, which he had received when it was only a small group of Scotch Presbyterians

congregation, which he had received when it was only a small group of Scotch Presbyterians worshipping in the humble Caledonian Chapel, had developed into the National Scotch Church, whose fine edifice occupied a conspicuous place in Regent Square. London. Men and women flocked to the temple every Sunday to hear the great preacher. Three thousand persons could be seated in the church, and yet there was not room enough for all that wanted to enter. Irving preached Sunday after Sunday about the impending return of the Lord and the triumphant outbreak of the prophetic spirit that was sure to be one of the first signs of his coming. To them he related with his usual simplicity of heart and faith the wonders that were taking place in the north, until his listeners were even more ready than himself to receive the expected message.

But the Scotch church did not look kindly upon those innovations. Its leaders followed Irving's movements with jealous and hostile eyes. In 1831, Irving was warned by the Presbytery of London. A half year later the accusation of heresy was raised against him before the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland, situing at Edinburgh. Irving was persuaded to stay away from it, but with difficulty. In that crisis he called upon his congregation to gather every morning for the purpose of praying the Lord to guide and enlighten the deliberations and actions of the Assembly. The response was as noble as the spirit which dictated the appeal. Every morning at 6:30 o'clock as many as a thousand persons came to the church in spite of rain and cold to unite in prayer.

When the Assembly had dissolved, leaving the London Presbytery to deal with Irving, the meetings continued but the objects of the prayers changed. Signs of the Spirit through in spire! prophets was the new grace demanded of the Lord. The request was granted in July, 1831, when two women members began to speak in tourues and prophetying. Others followed in their festatelys, and in November all London was startled by the new

and give the best tides of what took place in his church at that time.

"We continued in prayer every morning at 6:30 orders," he said, "and the Lord was not forg in he ring and answering our prayers. He scaled first one and then another and then another, and gave them dirst enlargement of spirit in their cas a devotion; lie then lifted them up to pray in a tomace, which the Apostie Paul says he did in re than they ail. I say as it was with Paul, at the proper time, at the fit time, namely, in their private devotions, when they were wrapt up nearest to tred, if spirit took them, and made them expected in a one is sometimes singing in a tongue; sometimes specially as sometimes up to the spirit properties of the s

uncertain. Mary Campbell, the first witness selected by the "power, believed that ahe spoke in the language used by the inhabitants of the Pelew listands, which belief, as one who listened to her at that time said, "was probably correct because no one had ever heard that tongue. There were others, however, who maintained that Turkish was the meditim of expression chosen by the "power" in their particular case, and there is one case on record when the prophet was thought to be speaking in the Chinese tongua. The utterni prophredes, which, in the beginning were as hopeicssiy indefinite as the tongues, began to show form and purpose as the wordly fortunes of the pastor and his flock declined. Certain actions were commanded by the "power" through the mouths of his prophets. A second apostuship was promised, and John Cardale, a lewyer and the legal adviser of Irving, was designated as the first sposite of the twelve that were to come. That step may, indeed, be said to mark the inception of the Catholic Apostolic Church. Cardale was the true leader of the new movement after that. He wanted to build up astrong church, and he did it. Whenever some change in the order of service or of government was thought desirable a prophet would be sure to order it in behalf of the "power". Cardale himself wote an inspired letter setting forth a full order for individual churches. It happened at times that two prophets spoke in opposition to each other, but there was a way out of that dilemma too. Then the apostle had to decide between the two, and the one who was not in rapport with the "power" was deciared to be influenced by an evil spirit. An interdict against further prophesying was sure to follow and the offender would have to keep silence until proper pentience procured for him a restoration of his rights through some truly inspired prophet's mouth.

The final crisis came in 1832, when the eiders of the National Scotch Church, who with one

prophet's mouth.

The final crisis came in 1832, when the elders of the National Scotch Church, who with one exception were hostile to the new ideas that had taken hold of the congregation and its pastor, applied to the London Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to have irving deposed from the pastorship and the building taken away from him. The object was attained by a decision of the Assembly, which has been criticated even to the control of the Assembly, which has been criticated even to the control of the Assembly, which has been criticated even to the control of the Assembly, which has been criticated even to the control of the control of

The RIVE APLOSTLES SELECTED.

The appirit of devotion which prevailed among the individual members of the church at that time received expression in a letter by which Henry Drummond, the editor of The Morning Wath announced that the publication of that periodical would be suspended, because he had been called to be an apostle. He had been set aside as an apostle in 1833 and four others had been called to be an apostle. He had been set aside as an apostle in 1833 and four others had been called before the death of Irving. The latter event seemed to arge the leaders into extraordinary efforts to get the church body fully established. Cardale, accompanied by the chief of the prophets. Tuplin, made a tour to all the churches in England and Scotland, to have the congregations pray for a speedy completion of the apostleship. The trip was eminently successful, for in June, 1835, six more apostles were designated. One of these, the Rev. David Dow of Irongray, Scotland, refused absolutely to receive the call, to the immense chagrin of the others. Instead, he emigrated to the Cape Colony, where he subsequently died as a prosperous farmer. The "power" had consequently to do a part of his work over again, and did it by selecting the only chier who had followed Irving out of the National Scotch Church, a man who, perhaps, had deserved to receive such recognition long before and who might have received it, had not policy interfered. The apostles and all the angels of churches in Great Britain were called to meet in London on July 7, 1835, to prepare for the separation of the new church then formed a council which adopted the liturgy or prayer book which is said to have been prepared by Cardale almost unaided—a wonderful piece of work for one man—and regulated the intricate hierarchy of the church. The final separation of the apostles was made the head of one of Israel's twelve tribes, and as the prophecies had said that the earth should belong to Israel, the civilized world was parcelled out among the apostles. The twelve ap TWELVE APOSTLES SELECTED.

aposities and their regions of authority were:
John Baie Cardale, a lawyer called in 1832
named the Lion and the Pillar of the Aposites,
head of the tribe of Judah and spiritual ruler of
England.
Henry Drummond, banker and member of
Parliament, called in September, 1833, tribe
of Henjamin, aposite to Scotland and Switzerland.

land.

Henry John King-Church, employee of the
London Tower, called in December, 1853, tribe
of Iasschar, apostic to Denmark, Hottand and of Issechar, aposite the Exchequer and member of the Partiament, called in December, 1833, tribe of Manasseh, aposite to Italy.

Thomas Carlyle, lawyer, called in December, 1834, tribe of Simcon, aposite to Russia and Carlyle, Carronny.

member of the Parliament, cause in Jeans, 1833, tribe of Manasseh, aposite to Italy.

Thomas Carlyle, lawyer, called in December, 1834, tribe of Simeon, aposite to Russia and North Germany.

Francis Vilton Woodhouse, merchant, called in December, 1834, tribe of Reuben, aposite to Austria and South Germany.

The Rev. William Dow, pastor of the Preshyterian Church at Tongland, Kirkudbright, Scotiand, called in June, 1835, tribe of Dan, aposite to Russia.

The Rev. Nicholas Armstrong, Rector of St. James as Church at Dublin, called in January, 1834, tribe of Zebulon, aposite to Ireland and Greece.

J. Tudor, chitor, called in June, 1835, tribe of Ephraim, aposite to Poland and Irdia.

Frank Silwell, called in June, 1835, tribe of Neultinh, aposite to Spain and Portugal.

The Rev. It Daiton, called in Junt, 1835, tribe of Asher, aposite to France.

Donald Mackenzie, wholesale chemist at Islington, London, called in July to fill the vacancy caused by the refusal of the Rev. David Dow, tribe of Gad, aposite to Sweden and Norway.

HIBBARCHY OF THE CHURCH. In establishing and regulating the hierarchy if the Church, the leaders were guided by two at the proper time at the fit time, namely, in their divisit devotions, when they were wrapt up nearest to God, it is part took them and made them speak in a one of sometimes singing in a tongue, and by degrees, a wording as they sought more and more unto God, this gift was perfected until they were moved to speak in a tongue even in the presence of others. Then, in process of time, perhaps at the cut of a forthight the gift perfected itself, so that they ever made to speak in a tongue and prophesy; that is, to set forth in English words for extortation, for edification and comfort for that is the proper definition of prophesying, as was treating by one of the witnesses.

The nature of the tongues in which the gifted ones shoke was as mysterious as the origin of the gift. Speakers and hearers were equally

ileta, superintended by five evangelists of a higher class. The sixty stand for the sixty pillars around the court of the Tabernacie, while the five superintendents are the five pillars at the entrance. There is also another council called the Wall of New Jerusalem, which is composed of the aposites and 144 angels.

Each principal church, with its subordinate sinter churches, is ruled by an angel or Bishon, assisted by six elders or pastors, six helps who are also ordained elders, seven prophets, a head deacon, six deacons, six underdeacons and a number of deaconesses. The rules concerning the vestments of the clergy are very claborate and built on another system of symbolism. The cassocka, copes, amices and other vestments are principally alike for all members of the ministry, the distinctions in degree being made by the colors of the stoles. The aposites and elders wear golden stoles, because that color designates the divine faith of which they are the guardians. Blue is the color of the prophets and it stands for the heaven into which they are constantly soaring. The evangelists, who are to carry the message of the gospel, have scarlet stoles, i. e., the color of the blood of the Lamb. White finally, the color of righteousness, indicates the pastor. The angel, when administering the communion, wears a purple chasuble.

message of the gospel, have scarlet stokes, i. e., the color of the blood of the Lamb. White finally, the color of righteousness, indicates the pastor. The angel, when administering the communion, wears a purple chasuble.

The eremonial simplicity of the Presbyterlan Church had been left behind long ago, and during the first years of official existence the new Church plunged deeper and deeper into ritualism. The burning of incense, the signing with holy water, the confession and absolution and the anoniment with chrism were introduced, although the use of the same rices by the two branches of the Catholic Church and by the ritualistic wing of the Episcopal Church was sharply condemned. Years later, when the organization seconed to be threatened with dissolution by indifference, a new rite was added to the ritual, namely, the confirmation or scaling by laying on of hands. It has become one of the most important pillars of the Church. It can only be administered by an apostle, and it is tacily inderstood that a person who has been "scaled" by an apostle will be sure of a place among the 144,000 first fruits that are to be gathered up living or dead, when the lord comes to take charge of his Church. Having restored the four-field ministry and established the seven churches in London, supervised by seven angels, the spoatles turned their thoughts to the outside world. A "Technoney," embodying the main doctrines of the new Church, was prepared by Ferreval and hande first to King William IV. of England, the members of the Privy Council and the Archbishops of England, and then to the Pope, the Emperor of Austria, the King of France and all other representatives of civil and ecclesiastical authorities were soft the impendity of the flocks on their hands. Eleventual condition of the flocks on their hands. Eleven of the apostles then went into the different countries to witness. America was regarded as belonging to England and was blooked after by Candale, assetsled by Wosdowse. Churches were established in other countri

WOODHOUSE, LAST OF THE APOSTLES

woodhouse, last of the aposities.

The church lost two spesities by death in 1855, namely, Dow and Cariyle. John liste Cardale, the soul of the church and its most interesting member outside of Irving, passed away in 1877, leaving only two aposities alive. Armstrong followed him in 1879, and to day there is only one of the twelve living. He is Frances Vilton Wesel house and he is now 95 years old. It seems to be settled once for all that there shall be no successors, but the church hopes fervently and also believes that the coming of the Lord shall take place before the last member of the new apositeship has been laid in his grave. The death of Woodhouse is liable to prove the most disastrous blow received by the church so far and many believe that dissolution will follow almost immediately.

The Catholic Apostolic Church has never been remarkable through its numbers. Edward Miller in his History and Doctrines of irvingism, written in 1878, computes the total number of comunicants (and children become communicants at the age of two) in all countries at 10,500 of which 3,000 belong to London, 1,709 to England out side of the capital, 3,000 to the Europeon conuncant and 1,500 to America. It may be said with certainty that the church has never counted more than 20,000 members. It is surprising that such a small body has been able to remain in existence. The explanations are many. The religious fervor of the members cannot be denied not even in these days, when the voices of the church seem to grow more distant every day. The church never saks for money from outsiders, but each member gives a tenth of all his capital and income to the church, besides free-will offerings which are not uncommon. The congregations are almost exclusively made up of men and women belonging to what are known as the upper and middle classes. The means of the clurch are considerable and it exercises a certain attraction through its "respect ability. It is very tolerant too that is, in its dealings with individuals and other churches on the

the outside—but it is tyranmical in its relations to the flock.

The foundation stone of the entire faith of the Catholic Apostolic Church is, of course, the behief in the near coming of the Lord, and from that follows the necessity of preparing the church for His arrival. The first steps in this direction have been taken, they say, through the restoration of the fourfold ministry and the setting aside of the second aposticship. They believe that every person who has been baruzed in the name of the Trinity belongs to the church and cannot be excluded from it. Therefore, they recognize the other Christian churches as parts of the Universal Church, and they respect them more or less as they approach or depart from the truths, outward and inward, established by the Catholic Apostolic Church as the nucleus of the reunited church.

DIFFERENT FROM ADVENTISTS.

The Irvingitos refuse to be placed in the same class as the Adventists and similar sects, because they do not pretend to know the hour and day of the Lord's coming. No man can know more than that the hour is drawing near. But they have not lived up to these teachings. Robert Baxter, their first male prophet, who later recanted, prophesicd in 1832 that the Lord would come in three and a half years to gather up his witnesses. On July 14, 1875, when the fortieth anniversary of the institution of the new aposdeship was celebrated, more than 1,000 communicants assembled in their cathedrae in Gordon Square, London, because some prophet had figured out that the Lord would return on that day. The present activity, which has resulted in the despatching of six evangelists to this country, seems to have been caused by the expectation that Christ's promise to his first aposites must be fulfilled before the last member of the second apostleship passes away.

CITY OF THE SACRED SIMILIN. An Ancient Town in India in Which Mon keys Are the Populace.

From St. Nicholas. Mrs Clara Erskine Clement describes graph cally a visit to the ancient city of Amber, in India, which is inhabited only by a few priests and thousands of monkeys. The hill on which the old city stands is surrounded by other high hills, crowned with towers and ramparts and covered with trees. The great castle fortress stands out boldly. The old zenana, or women's apartments-an extensive block of buildings, surrounded by a court - is the only place which is inhabited This is a well populated and lively quarter, since

This is a well-populated and lively quarter, since a tribe of langour or homoomann monkeys have taken possession, and dwell here in comfort and freedom. The Hindus refrain from hurting or killing any animal, and the monkeys, having no fear, are monarchs of all they choose to take.

The homoomann, or langour, is the sacred monkey, and the largest found in India. Its height is from two and a half to four feet; its body is singularly slender and supple; its face to black, and smooth, except for long white whisters, the hair on the body is gray on the back and white under the stomach; its tail is loan; and hare, with a single tuff of hair on the end. The limits have a legend which explains its very black face it says that, ages ago, Houtoomson, the king of the monkeys, went to assist Roma in the conquest of Ceylon. The demon-king of the island had carried off Lita, the wife of Rama, and he was determined to rescue her. As they came near to the island, Houtoomson for which had carried off Lita, the wife of Rama, and he was determined to rescue her. As they came near to the island, Houtoomson for which had carried off Lita, the wife of Rama, and he was determined to rescue her. As they came near to the island, Houtoomson for white the nearly long tail, he gave him his freedom, than the might return to Rama. Hoomoomson that he might return to Rama. Hoomoomson succeeded in blowing out the fire at the end of his tail, but in so doing he blackened his face and singed his hair in a most unbecoming fashion. The loss of his beauty so saddened the poor heast that Rama made all the monkeys of his kind kalamoukh, or blackfaced, which they remain to this day.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

For fifty years the village of Loogootee has quietly nestled in the western slope of hilly Martin county with nothing of consequence to attract the attention of the outside world.

DONE BY COMPRESSED AIR.

VARIED USES TO WHICH IT IS BEING PUT NOWADAYS.

Manages Ratirond Trains; Handles Baggage: Rings Cathedral Chimes: Builds Bridges: Makes Baskets: Gives Sham-poos: Dusis Carpets; Does It All Well. All are familiar with the uses of compressed air in bicycle tires, in door brakes, in pneumatic mattresses, and in the department store cash tube system, to mention a few modern applica-

tions, which, however, are novel no longer. does every one know that baskets are now made by compressed air, that statuary is chiselled by it, that carpets and furniture are cleaned and dusted by it, that buildings are painted by it, and that a modern train service would be out of the question were it not for the practical efficiency of air under pressure? Outside of the engineer ing world how many people imagine the scope and the multitudinous uses of airtools and machinery in the building of bridges, in the carving out of tunnels, in almost every branch of mining, ih ship building, &c.

Riding on a modern, thoroughly equipped railroad, did it ever occur to you that air is used to signal and steer the train and to work the brakes? That the carpets, the cushions, and the furniture of the coaches are leaned and dusted by pneumatic brushes; that the cars are painted by pneumatic paintspraying machines, and, to mention the latest air appliances, that the barrage is handled elevators, the bell rung by a pneumatic ringer? After eighteen years of costly and extensive experimenting, the pneumatic interlecking signal and switch system has been made a success and a fixture at the leading terminal stations in this country. By its aid one man now does the work that would otherwise require the combined efforts of six operators, and be does the work better, the chances of his making mistakes having been reduced to a minimum.

lever in his hand he controls the marvellously efficient interlocking machine, which in turn controls a number of switches and signals connected by pneumatic cylinders. As many as a dozen trains may be rushing down on the signal house; one movement of his hand, and he has signaled them all, another movement, and he has steered each individual train across a switch launching it on its proper course. The system in use at the Boston Southern station is the largest known. There are no fewer than 238 pneumatic switches in operation. 11 trains may move simultanes usly into or out of the train shed, 148 sema phore signals are provided for the 400 possible routes presented in the switch system of

Cleaning car cushions and carpets by compressed air has lately been introduced. A pipe flattened at the end until it is almost the shape of a spade is used. The air rushes through perforations at the thin, wide end, cleaning the material without touching it, at a much swifter rate, and much more thoroughly than ordinary brooms or brushes could. Besides, the wear and tear consequent on beating the material is done away with, which is, of itself, a great saving. Armed with a single pneumatic cleaner one man can do more work in less time than three men could formerly do with canes and brushes. As for painting cars the pneumatic paint spraying machines now in the market are even superior to those used in painting the World's Fair buildings in Chicago in 1893. A painting machine has been invented that will coat 46,000 square feet of surface in six hours and a half in the hands of a skilful operator. Painting by air is not only immeasurably swifter and cheaper than old feashoned brush work, but it has been demonstrated that paint supplied by the air machine is applied more thoroughly and is more durable than brush painting. The Pittaburg and Lake Erie Halroad, the Louisville and Nashville Hairoad and the Illinois Central Railroad were pioneers in this field. The last road is at present repainting about 400 cars a week with compressed air, while the Louisville and Nashville Railroad recently covered eighty-five buildings under this method in record breaking time.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad has gone one step further by lately adopting the pneumatic baggage handler asystem. This device has proved itself able to handle heavy baggare much more rapidly than it could otherwise behandled, and moreover, to do away with break ago. The day of the baggage-smasher may, therefore, be past. The machine is a very simple arrangement of air cylinder and baggage support. The latter is lowered to the platform where it receives the baggage thouse he car. The lift's overried by air drawn from the train tanks to a special reser Cleaning car cushions and carpets by com pressed air has lately been introduced. A pip-

compressed air you must take a train on the Kan-sas City. St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, on which line a number of pneumatic bell ringers are in operation, giving admirable results. It would be impossible to do the high class work of modern bridge building construction without the aid of air tools. All the world pricked up its multitudinous ears when the success of American builders in building bridges in Africa with n a previously unapproached time limit was established berond a dou't. The press with n a previously unapproached time in the press of the p

the old machines turning out 180 bushel baskets an hour, or 1,800 baskets a day, but a compressed air basket-making machine is now doing it at Traverse City. Mich. The staves of the baskets are fastened to the hoops by staples of wire taken from the coil, joined and driven by the machine. The staves radiate from a centre in a disk-like shape. To bend them into the lines of the basket form, four processes or movements are made by the machine, all of which are automatic, and obtained by the medium of compressed air. The whole combination is very simple. The air is not cooled, and the machine runs ten hours every working day.

not cooled, and the machine runs ten hours every working day.

Then there is the fountain air brush, which some say will soon be adopted by arisists for applying color on canvas. It is shaped like and is but little larger than a lead penci, is handled in the same manner, applies color in large quantities in a short time, and is adjustable for the finest lines.

ing color on canvas. It is shaped like and is the same manner, applies color in large quantities in a short time, and is adjustable for the finest lines.

The pneumatic mail tube despatch system is familier to most readers, but the fact that previous to 1894 it was practically unknown in this country, and that since then we have made swifer strides in that field than Europe, may not be generally known. Five years ago, when dohn Wanamaker, as Postmaster-General, opened the first pneumatic mail tube line in Philadelphia, the start was made on entirely new lines. While to this day in Europe they are using little two and three inch tubes, for telegrams only, we began at the outset by constructing six inch tubes, and use them to transport mail in targe quantities. Tubes had never been used successfully for the transmission of ordinary mail matter before.

The mail tube industry has now developed so fast in this country that even 8 inch tubes, with carrirdges carrying 600 letters, are in successful operation. The longest circuit ever built in the world is the main line recently laid in New York city extending from the terminal Post Office, a distance of three and one half miles. This is an Sinch tube circuit, the cartridges travel at high speed, the time of transit consumed in despatching in either direction being only seven minutes. Another big circuit has been laid across the Brooklyn Bridge, so that you may have the pleasure of knowing that while you are speeding over the Bridge in the carts, you may have the pleasure of knowing that while you are speeding over the Bridge in the carts, you may have the pleasure of knowing that while you are speeding over the Bridge in the carts, you may have the pleasure of knowing that while you are speeding over the Bridge in the carts, you may have the pleasure of knowing that while you are speeding over the Bridge in the carts, you may have the pleasure of knowing that while you are speeding to the difference of the system.

A method of sweeping and cleaning railroad statlons

THROWING THE LASSO.

An Expert Tells Something About the Various Methods of the Art.

From the Dencer Republican. lasso is about forty feet long seldom exeeding fifty feet and out of that must be deducted the amount taken in making the noose and the part which is retained in the hand. Thus is seen that the average cast is about twentyfive or thirty feet, and the "roper" who can throw In California they sometimes use a rope as long habit of throwing an enormously large loop-much larger than is really necessary. In actual work, however, it will be found that a man's hand is not large enough properly to hold much more han forty feet of rope when rolled ready to throw.

The lasso is a creation of a certain environ-ment and need. Its place is on the broad prairies and grazing lands and its chief utility lies in the stock business. It is almost uscless in a wooded country by reason of the obstructions afforded by branches and bushes. The finest lasson are of rawhide, cut into thin strips and braided, six-ply, into a rope of from three-eightns to one half inch in diameter. They are quite expensive, a good forty-foot rope costing about to one half inch in diameter. They are quite expensive, a good forty-foot rope costing about \$7. On this account of late years hard twisted grass rope is used, but the rawhide rope is the best in the wind as it is heavier and when filled with oil it is not affected by wet weather. A braided rope, also, has less tendency to kink than a twisted rope. Cowboys have a mixture of lard and beeswax with which they dress their hemp or linen ropes to keep out dampness, and also to prevent them from getting too dry. The most celebrated of the genuine "rists" are made in Chicago, which produces an article much superior to the rougher ones turned out in Mexico. There are three general methods of throwing with many minor variations of individual habit. The rope is held in practically the same way in every case. First is the plain, straight cast, the noose swinging around above the head from right to left by a rotating wrist movement. Some "ropers" throw a small loop, hard and last, almost on a level, others a larger, larier kind, which, nevertheless. "arrives." For my self, I favor a small loop thrown hard, as it seems the best allround style, most effective against the wind or other adverse conditions.

The aim is somewhat to the right of the object to be roped—say a foot and a half on a twenty-fix for it from the result of release be-

movertheless." arrives." For myself. I favor a small loop thrown hard, as it seems the best alliformed style, most effective against the wind or other adverse conditions.

The aim is somewhat to the right of the object to be roped—say a foot and a half on a twenty-five foot throw, the exact instant of release being governed by weight of rope, wind, velocity of swing. &c. Judgment comes instinctively with practice. The rest of the rope is held couled in the other hand and released as fast as desired, two or three coils being retained.

To "snub" the rope (wind it about the pommel after cashing) in the instant of time allowed is a trick quite as difficult as throwing properly. The Mexicans, with their large diameter pommels, heling smaller, require two. The pommel of the smaller, require two. The pommel of the smaller, require two. The pommel often smokes from the friction created, and is frequently deeply growed and almost hurned by the rope. The important part played by the trained cow pony is obvious. He is taught to settle back on his haunches the instant the rope begins to tighten, and in many other ways materially to assist his master.

The second method of throwing is exactly the reverse—that is, the nosse is swung from the left to right above the head before release. This is called the "California throw," and possibly gives a little greater range. At any rate, one or two of the longest throwers I know use it, and I find it so myself. It may be only a personal result. Any goed "roper" can throw either way. The third is the "curral drag," which, as its name indicates, is for use afoot and in confined quarters. It consists in traiting out the loop on the ground behind one and snapping it forward by an underhand motion.

The lossos greatest effectiveness as a weapon is when the wickler is mounted. When both adversaries are afoot its value is very slight, which catle or horses it is a very different thing. The whole essence of the mater is to tighten the bosses around an oppunent with a jerk sufficient to dism

Bargain Day Travelling. From the Fouth's Companion.

From the FowN's Companion.

Given bargains and a bargain hunter, and her purchases end only with the money in her purse. A woman who belongs in the head and front of this class boarded a street car, carrying with difficulty a huge market basket filled with the olds and ends of a department store. She was scarcely seated before she started at the conductor's voice. Fare, please. The woman got out her purse with difficulty and rummaged through its various compariments.

and rummaged through its various compariments.

"Dear, dear" she murmured. "I was sure I had saved a fare or I never should have bought those three old dusters."

Then she added to the conductor. "I live at the end of the line and will pay you then."

"You must pay now lady," said the fare-taker.

"That's the rule."

But I haven't any money," she objected.

"Well, I tell you, give me a five-cent bargain and you can redeem it at the end of the trip, only we don't take dusters on this line."

The woman hesitated a moment then she dived in her basket and brought up a long bar of laundry soap.

undry soap.

Everybody in the car laughed as the conductor

Nothing Neglected.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Great Explorer's Friend iss the latter is about to start!—"Well. Professor, you've arranged for your lectures and book when you come back. haven't you?"

Great Explorer—"Yes. Also my testimonials are written for the canned goods, the clothing, the boats and the cooking utensils. All I have to do now is to got lost and be rescued, and my fortune is made!"

ARIZONA'S AGATE BRIDGE. One of the Many Remarkable Features

From the Arizona Graphic

Bridge" is the chief wonder of that marvellous dream known as Chalcedony Park. or the petrified forest of Arizona. The portion of the forest where the finest of the gems are found is in Apache county from seventeen to twenty miles from Holbrook, on the Santa Fe Raitroad. The "bridge" is a tree trunk, transformed into he finest agate, which spans a chasm 60 feet

wide. This precious gem is 110 feet long, 4 feet in diameter at the base, tapering to 3 feet at the apex, and it contains enough material to give albor to all the lapidaries in the world for the next generation. This log is one of thousands, many of them broken into hurg fragments, which lives the ground in an area of above 160 keeps the ground in an area of above 160 keeps the ground in an area of above 160 keeps the ground in an area of above 160 keeps the ground is covered with amethysis, feed and yellow inseper topax, only, carnelian, and gigantic specimens of agale of every variety. If the gems in Triffany's could be increased to the size of flour barrels and steam boliers multiplied by 1,000,000 and scattered over Manhattan Island, the result would give a fair idea of Chalcedoup Park.

The primeval forest has not lost much of its beauty, although the human vanidal has been there and with dynamite has destroyed logs of priceless value, in their original form, to get a pocket tull of crystals from the heart of the tree. The beauty and interest of the spot will not be wholly destroyed by the present generation, and the time will come when the towerment will police. The interest of the spot will not be wholly destroyed by the present generation, and the time will come when the towerment will police. The lings and it was bere they found material for their precious arrow tips. They call the pictined wood "chinarum." The white man discovered it when the United States Pacific Railroad was surveyed along the thirty fifth parallel early in the 50s. Jules Marceau, the geologist of the survey, made a collection of specimens, and extensive mention is made of it in the Government reports. The tourist and vanidal did not get at it until near 1850, when the Atlantic and Pacific, or Sanita Fe, Railroad was built. The first specimens of the wood seen by the general public was at the New Orleans Exposition in the world of the forest of pines and colars of the first specimens of the color of the forest of pines and colars of

tions, he learned that the Stoux Falls Company had ordered a carload of the stone to be shipped to the factory.

I. W. Benham, of Phonix who is well acquainted with the country of the forest, says there is a fine group of big logs in the foothills, about twelve miles east of Winslow, and probably forty five miles distant from the agate bridge. He was hunting lost horses in the neighborhood when he came upon a group of perhaps fifteen flourishing pine treea, growing on a little tableland. The condition was so unusual for the desert country that he rode to the trees and found the ground about covered with petrified logs, many of them as high as his shoulders. This ground had been located as a cattle ranch in 1888, by Hull & Swinburne, two Englishmen, who dug a well near the pines. Benham & Barnes bought the cattle of the Englishmen, and founded the Esperanza Cattle Company, but they allowed the "location" to lapse.

It is to be hoped that "Chalcedony Park" will become a reality as soon as possible after Agent

It is to be hoped that "Chalcedony Park will become a reality as soon as possible after Agent Hollinger has submitted his report. While there may be a million tons of the preclous stone on exhibition in the park to-day, the next generation will not find a pound of it there if the National Government does not rigidly protect it.

"How long have you been cracy" interjected Carr.

"Not at all, sir, but you see this solitaire's a great game—now a te'; that's it and once you're literasted in it, well, it's a bad habit—there's an acc.

"Are you nearly 'tarough?"

"Through in a minute. Now, please don't disturb me. It to as as though it's coming out this time—now a king, hena—you know a man can play this years and but, wait a minute now and I'll be right through."

Carr stood idly by. The stranger slowly deposited several cards on several small heaps, at length paused, scowled, gathered up all the cards in sight and arose.

"All ready," he said, stepping beside the officer. T'm at your pleasure. The thing fooled me. How long will I get?

"Perhaps five days, and perhaps five months."

"Well, either'll do."

"Well, either'll do."

"At the station house the prisoner said he was William Frawley, once of Baltimore, but more recently of the world at large. He admitted he was a tramp and soid he need his dewinfal to the game of solitaire. He had played it so much that he had failed in business and less a job. Finally, he took to the road and now he has all the time he wants to play the game. He was said to the pentienthary yesterials for the days on a cherge of being a tramp. days on a charge of being a tramp.

From the London Tid-Bitz.

MUSSEL BEDS IN DANGER.

NEED OF RESTRICTING A MISSISSIPPE RIVER INDUSTRY.

the Pearl Button Factories that the Pearly Mussels May Recome Extinct in Certain Regions Remedies Suggested. Within the last two years so great have been the depredations upon the mussel bees of the Mississippi River in the States of lowe and the nots to supply the pearl buttonfactories that there snow grave danger that the pearly, mussels will become extinct in those waters, and thus an industry which gives employment to several hundred fishermen and to more than a thousand factory hands in that region will die out. At the request of persons interested in the print outloo business, the United States Fish Commission made an investigation and its reject, written by Hugh M. Smith, has been issued. The teport advises restrictive measures toward the musse Saheries and shows that already in many park of the river where the bivalves flourished plend ully a few years ago they are now race. As t takes ten years for the pearly

o attain a growth suitable for commercial pur-

ones, the beds recuperate very slowly after de-

in the States of lows and Illinois. At first be employed few fishermen, but the numbers rapide nerensed. Not only day bonsmen and fishermen of the river take it up, but farmbands, sawmill hands and odd job workers found it an occupation which parrook of the nature of sport, since the haul was always a matter of chance and at which they could make from \$10 to \$30 a week, accord ing to their luck. In 1808, it is estimated that there were about one thousand museel diggers wandering about the river between Fort Medison and Sabula. In the first sex menths of their year, 3.950 tons of pearly mussels valled at thout 839,000 were taken from the tiver and sold to the buttou factories. The species of which in 1898 was quoted at 89.95 a ten the sand shell at 816.29 and the finited at 85.87 Miscellaneous pearly shells, in which category are included many of the rares and finer varieties brought \$12.50 a ton.

The apparatus used in fishing is of various

kinds, the hand rake, the tongs, the rake hauled by a windlass, the steam dradge and the bar with dangling looks. Whether the steam dredge, which is an expensive outfit, can be made to pay in the present depleted condition of the muse crop had not been demonstrated at the right Mr. Smith's report was issued. The ordinary rates tongs and book bars cost only a few dollars, and tengs and hock bars cost only a few dollars, and the rake with windlass costs about \$25. The men fish from bars with from 55 to \$20, executing the case of house boats, which may run to \$200, but these answer as a home for a fisherman and his family in which he lives through the fishing season, drifting from place to place to soarch, of profile mussed beds. Almost any man with a few dollars or a friend to stake him can become a mussed fisherman and may by sheet luck strike a paying claim at the first trial while experienced dridgers are maxing less than their experienced dridgers are maxing less than their

man with a few delines or a friend to stake him can become a mussed fisherman and may by sheet and become a mussed fisherman and may by sheet luck strike a paying claim at the first trial while experienced dredgers are maxing less than their expenses. The best time is late in the summer when the water is low and the scasen was former by from August to September, but within the last two years many diggers have piled their dredges and rakes the year round, fishing through the ice after the river free as. The shells taken in cold weather are in better, condition for the manufacturer than those taken in summer, as they are less brittle.

Spots are sometimes found where the mussels are remarkably thick, this being particularly true of higgerheads and muskets. Occasionally the nuggerheads are found several layers deep over a considerable area and in depressions in the sandy bettom thick piles are found, several bushels, perhaps being taken from one or these holes. A few years ago a best of nuggerheads muskets and some sand shells, one and a buffiller of the serious distribution of the strike holes. A few years ago a best of nuggerheads muskets and some sand shells, one and a buffiller one of the serious distribution of the serious distribution of the river near New Beston, lift, and in three years about the thousald forms of shells, representing about he tunised miles of shells, representing about he tunised miles of shells, representing about the tunised miles of shells, and in three years about the thousald first shell in the serious distribution of the best and its caucas. The history of the fisher was considerable to a so shell. Those two great helps have been practically destroyed and new only few a sections as refound there. In considering the a ubject of the deuletion of the best and its caucas, from changes in the river and shifting sandhania which bury leads of missels bere taken on the bury leads of the shery and the shirp has been afforded the best of the deuletion of the best and its caucas of the premark

RUINED BY SOLITAIRE.

Lured to a Life of Constant Laziness by the Seductive Game.

Patrolman Carl's beat took in the railway tracks and the strip of beach near the foot of Georgia street, so, yeslerday morning about a o'clock, he walked down in that region to hear the waves wash up on the sand and see that such freight cars as stood about were not being looied. All was well. But to reassure himself he walked between two strings of cars. As he drew along side one he was surprised to see a faint light shin, ing through the door, which was partly open. He tiptoed to the door and peered in Situing on the floor near one end of the car, his legs crossed, was a bearded man. On the floor two feet in front of him was a tallow candle, shedding the best light it could. Directly in front of him were three rows of cards and in his hands were several more cards. His hair was long and it dampled down to his sychrows. His beard was referred thought. Exterior noises did not disturb him. He played on, slowly and carmpaused to smile at the man's presumption.

"What's the trouble here"

"Just walt a few minutes, won't you" returned the elderly man, keeping his gaze on the cards. Carm paused to smile at the man's presumption, a policeman and—last, that's it, now a queen abl—l say you're a policeman and you're after mean—seven, cight, good! I say after me an even, cight, good! I say after me an even, cight, good! I say after me an even, cight, good! I say after me an lift go—"Thou long have you been cracy" interjected Carm.

"Not the least injurious seen that such freight and least injurious of the disturb than. He had been the door with his splay.

"What's the trouble here"

"Just walt a few minutes, won't you" returned the elderly man, keeping his gaze on the cards. Carm paused to smile at the man's presumption, and it and once a second was a second with the last of the history of the large of the prescribed by law.

"Button manufacturers and in the strateger looked up for an instant, but went on with his play.

"What's the troubl

Farmer Armour's Acorn Deal.

From the Consinual Superier.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—P. D. Armour, late in life, has returned to his first love, and is now living on a farm hear theoremove, on account of his health. Any day he can be seen directing the work of the "hired hands," superintending the huilding of corn cribs and barus, and generally showing the influence of his carly training. The pragte of the neighborhood say he is a shrewd horse trader, and is feeding the lattest hogs that have been seen in that section for twenty years.

Long ago, before Mr. Armour embarked on his career as a financier, he entertained the theory that the best feed for niza is acorns. Accordingly, as some as he has keed and have a bound in the district school and his return of his particular and the district school in the district school in the district which read as fellows:

That Sir. When you offered to pay 25 cents a bushed for acount there were sixty scholars in my school. Now the regular attendance is about ion. In the interest of education I wish you would answend your operations for a more favorable session.

From the London Tod-Ritz.

A good story is told by an English tonried who stayed for a week in apartments in a nericologisty. That heard, he says, of the canny folk of Aberdeen, and my experience, short though it was, proved that rumor had rightly estimated the character of the people. The streets are granite, the houses are granite, and the inhabitants are granite; and when they have a granite is about break any other toy.

"I had heard, he says, of the canny folk of Aberdeen, and my experience, short though it was, proved that rumor had rightly estimated the character of the people. The streets are granite, the houses are granite, for fear it should break any other toy.

"I had heard, he says, of the canny folk of Aberdeen, and my experience, short though it was, proved that rumor had rightly estimated the character of the streets are granite. The houses are granite, in the short of the streets are granite in the should break any other toy.

"I had heard, he says, "of the canny folk of the chief Cornstalk's Curse.

From the Coronatalk's C